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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Containing the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,922.

號九月八年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED. TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
VISAGE CARS.
3.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compendore order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$1.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.50 to all other parts.
We deliver free of charge.

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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
(ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
NOTICE.
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INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.
The infallible insect repeller.
PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CARBON LAD 5" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shevan, Tones & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

BATHING CAPS.
We have just received
an exceptionally fine
assortment of Bathing
Caps. In all the latest
styles and colours.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone No. 16.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 feet long.
Works Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 469.
Slipway, Shui Chi Pa, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
-THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY-
-OF HONGKONG LTD.-
AGENTS:-
SUTTERFIELD & SWICE
-TELEPHONE NO. 212-
-TELEGRAMS ADD. "TAIKOO DOCKYARD"

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day, max. Telephone add: "Peaceful",
P. O. BOX 100, Manager.

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Keep in touch with local happenings
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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
Price \$12 per annum, including postage.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR. LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OPERATIONS IN FLANDERS.
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
LONDON, August 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-
ports:—
We successfully carried out a raid,
last night, near Lombartzyde.
The enemy artillery was active to the
east and north of Ypres particularly in
the neighbourhoods of Westhoek and
the Ypres-Staden railway.
LATER.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
There has been heavy rain.
The French have gained ground to
the north-west of Bixchoote. We
repulsed raiders to the north of Roenx
and in the neighbourhood of Oppy.
There has been great activity of the
enemy artillery to the east of Ypres.
Despite the weather our aeroplanes
bombed an ammunition depot and also
railway tracks, sidings and trains, 40
miles behind the German lines. Much
damage was done. One train was
derailed and another blown up. One
British aeroplane is missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE AISNE FRONT.
LONDON, Aug. 8.
A French communiqué reports:—
There was most marked reciprocal
artillery activity yesterday evening on
most of the Aisne front.
Our fire repulsed enemy detachments
attempting to approach our lines, to
the east of Vauxaillon, and to the west
of Calvaire plateau.
LATER.
A French communiqué reports:—
There were fairly lively artillery
actions in the regions of the Pantheon,
Laroyere, on the right of the Meuse,
Carriers wood and Donamont.

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE REPULSED ATTACKS.
LONDON, Aug. 8.
A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
The English, after drum-fire, advanced
from Nienport to the north and north
east, but were driven back after hand-
to-hand fighting.
We repulsed a strong enemy attack
in the neighbourhood of Bixchoote.
We penetrated Bois des Carriers.

NEW ZEALAND'S DETERMINATION.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.
Parliament has passed a resolution to
carry on the war until Germany is
vanquished. A tribute was paid to the
gallantry and courage of the New
Zealanders at the Front. The Members
sang the National Anthem.

AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION IN AMERICA.
NEW YORK, Aug. 8.
The Government has ordered the
construction of an aircraft factory at
the navy yard at Philadelphia, at a
cost of \$1,000,000. It will be completed
in 100 days, will employ 2,000 workers
and produce 1,000 small aeroplanes
annually.

AMERICAN EXPORTS.
NEW YORK, Aug. 8.
The Exports Council recommends
that lumber, sugar and cotton should
be placed on the list of goods for which
export licences are required. It desires,
especially, to control shipments of
cotton, of which Germany is in desperate
need.

SIR ALFRED KEOGH RESIGNS.
LONDON, Aug. 8.
The Daily News states that Sir Alfred
Keogh, the Director General of the
Army Medical Service, has resigned in
consequence of attacks made upon the
Army Medical Service.

RUSSIA'S NEED OF ALLIED HELP.
INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL KORNILOFF.
LONDON, August 8.
The Times Correspondent, with the
Russian Seventh Army, in a message
dated August 2, states that the im-
mediate objective of the enemy appears
to be a bold attempt to cut off the
troops remaining in the Carpathians
and Rumania, hence, he is striking be-
tween Kamientz-Podolsk and Czernowitz,
where the Russians are unable to con-
tinue their advance.
General Korniloff, in an interview,
stated that the second phase of the war
was only beginning. It was impossible
for Russia to conclude a separate
peace, which would convert her into
a German colony. The new Gov-
ernment must invite the Allies to
reorganise the railways for warfare
and British and French officers
must help in drilling the 10,000,000
Russians who had enrolled, but who are
imperfectly trained.

A RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.
LONDON, August 1.
A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
In the region of the confluence of the
Zbrucz, we took the offensive and
captured the villages of Barychokov
and Wygoda and the heights to the
west of the last named place. We
took 300 prisoners.
We repulsed attacks to the north-west
of Sereth. The enemy occupied two
heights to the west of Izeokni and to
the south-west of Sochi.
We retired to the east on both sides
of the Kimpolung road. The enemy
pressed us back to the north of
Bisigetschi.

GERMAN REPORT.
LONDON, Aug. 8.
A German official message, by
wireless, states:—
The Austro-Hungarians stormed and
occupied several summits in the wooded
Carpathians. We extended our successes
to the north of Focsani after bitter
fighting. The Russo-Rumanian counter-
attacks were futile.

THE RUSSIAN RETIREMENT.
PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.
The Narva Front states that the
Russians have evacuated the towns of
Kamenzpodolsk and Proskuriv.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.
PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.
At the first meeting of the new
Government, M. Kerensky, president,
said their attention must be concentrated
on national defence and organisation in
the rear.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.
BRITISH SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 8.
The Admiralty shipping report for the
week states as follows:—
Arrivals 3,673
Departures 2,796
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons) 21
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons) 2
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 13

ITALIAN REPORT.
ROME, Aug. 8.
The shipping report for the week
ending August 5 shows:—
Arrivals 487
Departures 447
Vessels sunk. Two small steamers.
One small sailing vessel.

ANOTHER ALLY.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.
Liberty has declared war on Germany.
(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with copy of References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply—
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 2007

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

MESSRS. R. T. THURFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
G. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2017

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 21, GORDON BUILDING, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917 at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 8th to 15th, 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2013

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL.

Situated at VIETRY, (TONKIN).

THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 144,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery—

1. EIGHT brick buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One Hundred Thousand Dollars, Indo-China Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

C. DE LANSALUT,
Solicitor for the Liquidator
Haiphong.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

COMIC

REGAL

RECORDS

BY

BILLY WILLIAMS

- 674 I've found Kelly ...
675 I do wish that I was a Lady's man ...
676 I wish it was Sunday night ...
677 I do wish that I was a Lady's man ...
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699 I do wish that I was a Lady's man ...
700 I wish it was Sunday night ...

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1329.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

Put up in KEES and BARRELS

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THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 35 Cts. (Cash) per Copy.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT



IN MILD-MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

A MEMORY OF YPRES.

(BY F. J. SLEATH.)

The past few days have been a very worrying time for one particular sniper officer. For several nights he had slept but little, and this night his sleep had been all the heavier in consequence. He seemed barely to have lain down, when someone shook him by the shoulder and he awoke to the realization of another day.

"Is it time, Mac?" he said to his servant who had roused him.

"Yes sir! Dawn's just coming in," the man replied, and disappeared into the kitchen.

The sniper slowly raised himself from the rude sandbag-covered ledge of clay which formed his perch. He was cold and stiff and sick; the sandbags which covered him were damp, and slimy to touch; little rivulets of moisture streaked the smoothed-out surface of the clay walls, and every fluting of the corrugated iron roof contributed a stream of condensed vapour to feed the drops which hung from the door-lintel, and, at regular intervals, overborne by their increasing weight, plunked plunked "dully into the puddle collecting at the dug-out entrance. It was a miserable morning, and the sniper's mood was in keeping. But with an effort he tossed the sandbags aside, and sat up.

"Your coffee, sir!" Mac had entered from the other dug-out unnoticed, and was holding out to the officer a canteen of steaming café-au-lait—the tinned variety.

The sniper gulped it down gratefully.

"Where are my gum-boots, Mac?" he called after the disappearing orderly.

Mac reappeared with the boots. "I've had them drying near the brazier, sir," he said. "They'd got pretty wet inside."

"I'll have breakfast ready at nine, sir," the orderly continued, after the officer had drawn on the gum-boots and was preparing to go out. "I've borrowed some eggs from A's Company, and I'll open the tinned bacon."

"Good! Mac. You think of everything," said the sniper, making towards the doorway. He was trying to buckle on his revolver and negotiate the entrance at the same time, but the combined effort was too much for the circumscribed limits of the exit, and tripping on the fringe of the door-sheet, he stumbled heavily forward into the bottom of the trench.

The coffee had traced him, however, and he took the mishap with equanimity. Such is the influence of foodly attention. And going up the communication trench, the officer could not help wondering why his orderly should

look after him so devotedly. "He's a good chap, old Mac," he murmured to himself. "Treats me as though I were his prodigal son."

The false dawn had left the skies, and now the real flush of the morning was lighting up the landscape. Halfway up the trench the ground fell away sharply to the right, and the officer turned to look at the ruined towers of Ypres showing up dimly against the murky west. Black and sombre and broken, yet with an appeal to the eye and soul so deep in pathos that, of all the haunting scenes to which the salient-furnishes a background, that picture of Ypres with the mists of the morning wreathing about its shattered turrets, will linger longest in the memory of all who have seen it. He felt would have waited to see the splendour of the rising sun reflected from a hundred pinnacles of glittering, splintered stone, but he dragged himself away, and hurried up the trench. For to the sniper the dawn is a harvest time.

At the head of the communication trench the sniper sergeant was waiting for him with the first morning report.

"Adam and Grant caught a working party in the open by 'Sniper's Barn,' sir," he said. "They got three for certain."

Everything else is quiet. There's new work to the right of the 'mound,' and a lot of fresh wire in front of Carter's post."

"I'll take a look at that first, Sergeant. Go ahead," said the officer.

All along the line the officer went, stopping at each sniping post to receive the sniper's report, and examine the German line for himself. Every bit of information he jotted down against his compass bearing, adding a rough note on its significance to form the basis of his log-book entries later on. But in spite of the strict formality of the business, there was ever a "Good morning!" and a smile exchanged between officer and each man, and sometimes a quiet jest or two, for the cult of the rifle made these men all comrades.

Turning down a stretch of trench, the officer came on one of his men coolly aiming over the parapet without a vestige of cover to protect him. He was directly under the fire of two German sniping posts. Yet he stood there, head and shoulders above the parapet, rigid as the sandbags on which he was resting, waiting his chance to fire. At length his shot rang out, and with a gasp of relief the officer saw him jump down into the trench.

"Don't take a risk like that again, Falconer," he said sharply.

Traces of his anxiety were still showing in his face, and the sniper obviously appreciated his officer's solicitude for his welfare.

"I was quite all right, sir," said the man in an explanatory tone. "There are only two sniping posts that can reach me here. Adam's looking after one, and I was keeping an eye on the other. If he'd opened his loophole I'd have rattled it for him. I brought off my snipe, though," he concluded triumphantly. "It'll sound so delightfully easy. But the officer knew what skill and experience

the successful carrying out of the feat implied, and as he moved down the trench he could not help congratulating himself that such super-snipers as Falconer and Adam were members of his section.

That morning round was one great pleasure to the officer; not only from the interest of the work, but from the knowledge of the mutual appreciation existing between himself and his men. Theirs was a true brotherhood, in which the bidding ties of discipline were overlaid by the bonds of friendship between every member. But now a vague feeling of uneasiness was stealing over his being; He could not account for it, and strove to banish it from his consciousness; but ever the feeling returned, until the conviction hardened in his mind that some mischance was about to happen. The sky was gradually clouding over, and a darkness descending on the earth in which the lines of the trench were becoming more and more blurred, and the forms of the occupants but shades amid the shadows. Then suddenly he found himself alone, and in blackness, and he cried out aloud in bitterness, as consciousness came back to him.

A light flashed beside him, and a woman's voice said, "Hush! Mr. Smith. Is anything the matter?"

Looking up, he saw the night sister of the ward bending over his bed.

"It's all right, Sister," he said. "I've just been remembering things," and he turned his face to the darkness again.

The light was instantly switched out again, but the sister did not go away. She unobtrusively took up a position near by to watch him. For she knew what it was for a man to wake up and "just remember things," from a dream where the old days have been lived over again and the old comrades spoken "with, awitening to the realization that those comrades are no more comes with all the shock of fresh bereavement. For Mac was dead, and Adam, and Falconer also; and the sniper was at home, a man broken in the wars.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

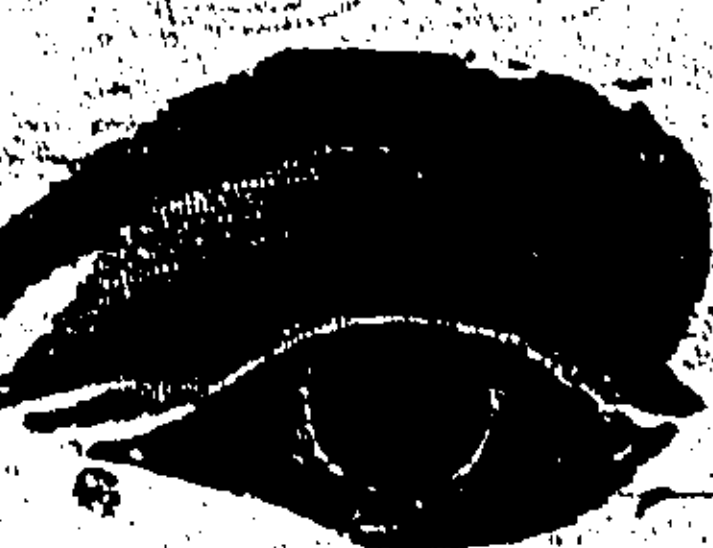
"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTANE,
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI,
HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMİYAMADA, SIBAI
& OTUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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Ogaki, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama,
Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok,
Hankow, Peking, London,
New York, Shanghai,
Hongkong, Haiphong,
and Canton.

Cable Address:—TWASAKI
Codes:—A1, A. E. C. 5th Ed.,
Western Union, and Bantley's.

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CHINESE: Messrs. Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. Masandray & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. E. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

H. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Paddis Street,
HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Locomotives, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hime Loos, Szeung, (2nd Street), west of Central Market. Telephone No. 315. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Colon Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering Firm and Second Editions, Western Union, and Walker's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ADULTERY CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF FREE SPACE	DEPTH OF WATER	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK
DOCK NO. 1	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

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Hotel Mansions.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK.)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
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Supplied by all Chemists and Stores. In 3 Sizes, 1/4, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

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"Fo-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

FRIDAY,

the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES,

Consisting of:—

Cigarettes of all Description, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Ladies Purses, Military Hair Brushes, &c., &c., &c.

Also

A number of Japanese Tea and Coffee Sets, Screens, Carved Nikko Tables, &c., &c., &c.

And

One Motor Cycle 3 H. P. in good running order.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2004

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

SATURDAY,

the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD LINEN,

Consisting of:—

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.

Also

A CONSIGNMENT OF

BRASS AND KINKOSAN WARE,

Consisting of:—

Ash Trays, Jardiniere, Flower Holders, Incense Burners, Vases, Fingers, Bowls, Ornaments, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 26, 1917. 1995

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong viz:

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1868.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=9445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings,

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE 10 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1778

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

FRIDAY,

the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND BURMA CHEROOTS.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2018

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 13th August, 1917, at 11 a.m., at the Central Police Station,

CONDAMNED AND

CONFISCATED GOODS,

And

SUNDRY GOLD AND

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2020

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

TUESDAY,

the 14th August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,

PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single

Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,

Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,

Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc. Teinist Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.

Also

One BAROGRAPH in perfect Working Order.

PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.

Collard & Collard.

Rosenkrantz.

Shiedmayer & Soehne.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2019

HIMROD'S

Give Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, OR

ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a

restorative power that is simply

unbelievable.

It is the only remedy that is

entirely safe and

entirely reliable.

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THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND ITS EFFECT UPON GERMANY.

[BY W. W. TARN.]

The influence of the Revolution in

Russia is working powerfully in many

places. It played a great part, for

instance, in the United States, in bringing

over to the side of the Allies much doubt-

ing opinion, on the ground that now at

last the issue of democracy versus

despotism is sharply defined. It has

naturally had a great effect in Germany

also, though it is not easy at present to

see what form its working there will

ultimately take. The hope has of course

been freely expressed in Germany that

Russia, as a military force, would be

definitely weakened or even put out of

action; this has been a favourite theme

of the military critics. Side by side with

this has gone much speculation as to the

prospects of Russia being now ready to

conclude a separate peace. All this is of

no great importance. It will gradually

dawn on the German mind that the Pro-

visional Government and the army in

Russia are at one in their determination

to have no German peace, and to allow

no chance of the restoration by German

arms of the overthrown autonomy; that

it is against Germanism that the national

forces of Russia are in revolt. The

resolution of Russia becomes clearer every

day; the freedom won can only be secured

by the overthrow of Germany. Germans

are supposed to be students of history;

they might usefully recall that after the

French Revolution the French armies, in

the strength of their newly-won freedom,

were able to overthrow the combined

Powers of Europe.

From another point of view, however,

it seems that the fall of the Russian

autocracy has produced something like

consternation among the governing circles

in Germany. It does come home to them,

so very nearly. The Vorwarts, now of

course a Government organ, hit the nail

on the head at once:—"For Germany's

war policy," it wrote "the overthrow of

Czarism is a gigantic moral loss, which

we must neutralise as quickly as

possible." We prefer this outspoken

statement to the Chancellor's speech of

March 23rd in the Reichstag, with its

attempt to assert that the good German

Government had always been friendly to

reform in Russia. Russia and the world

have long since learnt to appraise Herr

Reichsmann-Hollweg's declarations at their

true value!

What now is the "moral loss" to Ger-

many, and how does she propose to

"neutralise" it? The former is clear.

It is the same thing which has wrought

so powerfully on American opinion. The

Lokal Anzeiger put it plainly:—"If the

Russian revolution really produced per-

manent results, it would establish the

most complete harmony of constitutional

views among the Allies; they would be

able to enter upon peace negotiations with

a more uniform programme than States

ruled and administered on contradictory

political principles. If one considers the

time after the conclusion of peace

one must come to the conclusion that the

dangers by which Germany's future would

be menaced would grow enormously,

particularly

if a democratic

State structure were to arise on Ger-

many's Eastern frontier as well as on the

west." The Vorwarts was just as

emphatic: "A new and dangerous enemy

has arisen against Germany." "The

conviction among the enemy peoples that

they have to defend against Germany the

freedom of the world." Dangerous, yes;

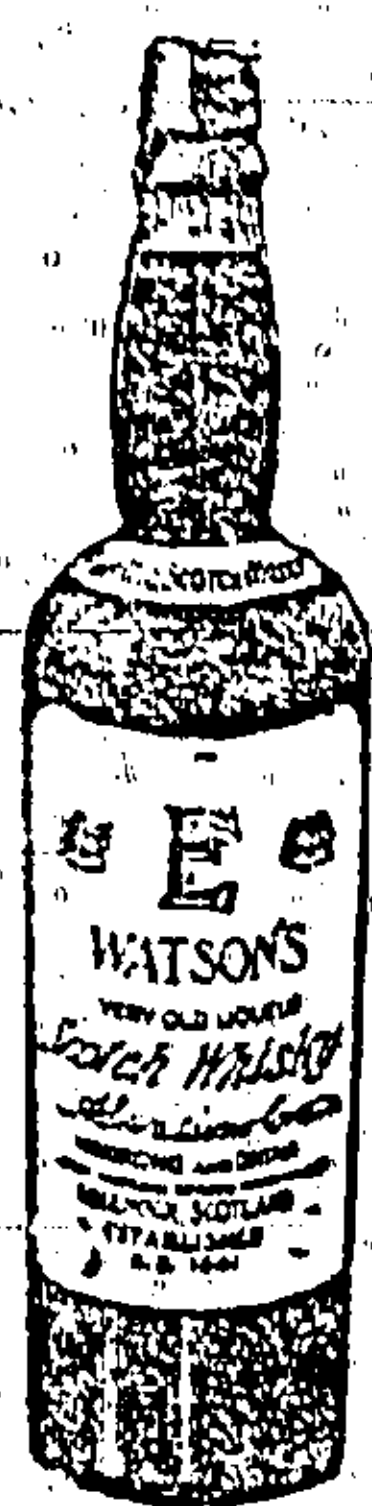
but hardly new. The Western Allies have

surely this time Bethmann, with Russia before his eyes, meant business. The Junkers at any rate thought so, and were at once in full revolt, ready as always to fight their hardest for this stronghold of their power. Ruling circles have sometimes been known to abdicate, as for instance in Japan; but a caste as ignorant, as arrogant, as well entrenched as the

Prussian Junkers is not likely to do so. Count Reventlow wrote that the Chancellor ought to know that any new political orientation must "try to consolidate the priceless treasures which have made Germany the great nation she is; a powerful emperor, a monarchic army, a strongly organised State; and not to bring to their grave by democracy." The Krenzzeitung was eloquent on the weaknesses of "Parliament armies." And Count Norek, speaking for his order in the Prussian Herrenhaus, said: "This is not the time to remove even the smallest stone from the building of the Constitution. . . . It means Parliamentary interference with the Executive, and that is direct revolution. . . . We need militarism more than Parliamentary government."

Bethmann, of course, did not mean business. He had merely been reading his Bismarck, and learning how that master of chicanery had been ready in war time (1890) to grant universal suffrage to the North German Bund "as a weapon of war," confident in his ability to nullify the gift later. Of that incident Bismarck wrote that he was ready to "pay blackmail to the Opposition"—so he called universal suffrage until "we had secured our national aims abroad . . . so as to frighten off foreign monarchies from trying to stick a finger into our national omelette. I never doubted that the German people would be strong enough and clever enough to free themselves from the suffrage as soon as they realised that it was a harmful institution." So on March 29th Bethmann in the Reichstag, faced with the Junker revolt, ate his words, just as he did over the submarine campaign. After all, they were perhaps meant to be eaten. It would never do, he said, "to dictate an electoral law, when 'the people are fighting for existence'; and, sadly as he longed for reform at once, he thought it would be a good time to consider it when the war had reached a 'happy conclusion' for Germany; say on the Greek Kalends. In accordance with this the Kaiser on April 7th requested Bethmann to submit proposals for the reform of the Prussian franchise, to be discussed and put into effect "after the happy conclusion of the war."

No one familiar with Bismarck's Reminiscences is likely to be deceived by this little comedy. The German system is in no danger from the present German Government. From the point of view of any democratic country, the whole thing is playing with words. Let us suppose that the Prussian franchise were to be put on the same footing to-morrow as that for the Imperial Reichstag; equal and practically universal suffrage. Would Prussia be much further advanced on the road to democracy? No further than Germany is to-day. Democracy does not mean that the people vote, but that the people govern. The Reichstag does not govern. That is the point. How the members are elected meanwhile matters little; for it is a talking shop and no more. No amount of franchise reform has any bearing on the subject of Parliament control; nor will it do anything, in the eyes of the world, to "neutralise" Germany's "moral loss." If the German people want to neutralise that loss—if, as the Vorwarts now declares, they "want democracy"—they must begin with Parliamentary control. On this, Bethmann, his successor Michaelis and the Kaiser are alike silent. If the German people want Parliamentary control, we have no idea if many of them do, they will get it in one way, and one way only; they will get it by applying to the Kaiser, the Government, and their supporters, Junkers and intellectuals, the one and only argument which they can all understand, force. And that they cannot do, even if they would, till the German military machine is well beaten. But once that machine loses its prestige, the example of Russia might prove irresistibly attractive.



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POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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Today's Advertisements

WANTED.
RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply
quoting price, to
Box 7, No. 901,
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 9, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.
Arrangements will be made to hold the examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong. The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination: provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.
Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"HANNA NIELSEN"
Captain L. J. DANIELSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject to sale.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, H. Kowloon, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Burma Cheroots at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Tobacco at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SAUNDERS, August 11—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Linen, Brass-ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

MONDAY, August 12—
11 a.m.—Auction of Condemned and Confiscated Goods and Gold and Silver Jewellery at the Central Police Station.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend due.

2 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road Central at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

TUESDAY, August 14—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, Piano, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, August 15—
M.K. Tramway Co's. Dividend due.

11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co's. Meeting.

THURSDAY, August 16—
12.10 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.

FRIDAY, August 17—
Noon.—Auction of Kowloon Island Lot No. 203 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1917.

CHINA'S REASONS FOR WAR.

We do not know how much reliance can be placed upon the summary contained in our Chinese telegram to-day of China's Proclamation of war, because the Proclamation does not yet appear to have been officially issued. It has been announced that the Government has unanimously agreed to declare war against both Germany and Austria-Hungary, but to-day's telegram itself says that the Proclamation is to be issued this week. So we infer from the telegram that the Proclamation has been drafted and that its terms, by means which the telegraphic message does not disclose, have become public property.

It is said to recite that China, in March last, severed diplomatic relations with Germany as a protest against the conduct of the war by Germany in a manner which violated the rights of nations and showed indifference to the claims of Humanity; and it goes on to say that China is now compelled to declare war because Germans in China secretly supported the recent monarchical coup d'état, and have instigated the Kuomintang in the South to keep the country in a state of turmoil. The German connection with CHANG HSIUN's monarchical effort seems to have been clearly established; but in the face of the public statement which the leaders of the Kuomintang have recently made regarding their attitude towards the war question, we must hesitate to accept the report that German intrigue is at the back of the Kuomintang's attitude towards the Government at Peking until the full text of the Proclamation is available, together with the evidence which the Government may see fit to give in the form of an official communiqué. We have no hesitation in believing that German agents are quite capable of the business attributed to them, but as the leaders of the Kuomintang have publicly declared that they were the first to advocate a declaration of war against Germany we can but wait, in common fairness, for the evidence which convicts them of being the tools of the Germans in the attitude of hostility which they now take up against TUANKI SUI and his Government. It further remains to be explained by the leaders of the Kuomintang why, according to their own statement, they should have pressed him to proceed to a declaration of war, and afterwards when he asked Parliament to sanction such a declaration, they were the first to turn upon him, giving as their reason the excuse that though they are firmly convinced that it is China's duty and in her highest interests to range herself with the Allies, they entertain the strongest hostility towards the man whom they had urged, as Prime Minister, to take the lead in the matter! What is wanted from the Kuomintang is a clear statement as to how they stand in this matter at the present time. The Chinese papers tell us that all the Kuomintang Members of the late Parliament are assembling in Canton with a view to setting up an independent Parliament there; and part of the

Navy is in sympathy with this movement. If the Proclamation imputes that the Kuomintang are the tools of German agents in this matter, it manifestly will not make for that compromise between the Government and this influential party which all friends of China must desire to see, and which seems so essential if China is to present a united front to the enemy and to warrant the confidence of the Allies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Sergeant, R.G.A., formerly stationed in Hongkong as a Captain, and whose death at the front was recently announced, was asleep in his dugout at the time he was killed.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, acknowledges the receipt of two binoculars and two telescopes from "Anonymous" which are now added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund. Glasses to be included in the parcel now awaiting despatch should reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 10th August.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:

Leung Yan Po	\$100
Lo Cho Shan	100
Ho Mun Shang	50
Wong Fa Ning	25
Tang Chi Ngong	25
Yu Yin Pak	25
Chow U-Ting	25
Li Yau Chun	25
French Bank Comptrollers	25

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN ENGINEER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

A charge of assaulting a Chinese "boy" employed on the s.s. *On Lee* was preferred against T. Leach, the chief engineer.

Mr. Haywood appeared as solicitor for the defence and stated he was instructed that complainant had decided to withdraw the charge.

The complainant explained that his master had advised him not to prosecute the defendant and his Worship (Mr. Dyer Ball) dismissed the case.

FIGHTING AT WEST POINT.

Three Chinese coolies charged with fighting in West Point yesterday appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

On the application of Mr. R. F. Mattingly, who appeared for the second and third defendants, the case was formally adjourned until next Wednesday.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM TAIKOO DOCKS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese coolie was charged with the larceny of two pieces of copper and a piece of brass from the Taikoo Docks at Quarry Bay.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and after evidence was heard His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow morning.

A CASE OF ALLEGED POCKET-PICKING.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, a Chinese assistant shopkeeper was charged with pocket-picking in Des Vaux Road Central, near the Central Market. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared as solicitor for the defence and pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

The complainant, a cattle dealer, deposed that on the second instant he collected accounts in the Central Market and left the market with \$80 in his jacket pocket. Whilst the witness was boarding a tram in front of the Central Market the defendant thrust his hand into the witness's pocket and extracted the \$80. Witness saw the theft and seized the defendant, but the latter broke away and started to run. The witness then shouted, "Save life!" and the defendant was arrested by Chinese detectives. When the defendant was searched, however, the stolen money was not found on his person.

After hearing further evidence in the case, the magistrate discharged the defendant.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

[By "Secretator"]

If in Europe "as foul an August was never born" (vide Reuter's cables), it can with equal truth be said that in Hongkong seldom has a cooler August been born than we have had up to the present. The rains of the past six weeks have kept the atmosphere exceptionally cool for the time of the year, and one can only hope that they have not at the same time spoiled the harvests in the neighbouring territory. We have had this year to date 71 inches of rain above the average. As exceptionally hot weather is predicted for Japan this month it may perhaps be too soon to congratulate ourselves on getting over the summer so nicely, for we are but little more than half way through yet, and the excessive heat of Japan may come south.

How does the fact strike the public that at a time when the general public is being appealed to for silver bullets even in terms of five and ten dollars for war purposes, the Legislative Council at one sitting without any adequate explanation, should have voted no less than \$70,000 in the form of additional remuneration to the principal officers of the Government? Of this sum \$30,000 is for "rent allowances," for such officers as are occupying a house or a flat for the exclusive comfort and enjoyment of themselves and their families; the other \$40,000 was for the purchase of a Peak residence to be occupied by one of the principal officers.

What the taxpayer would like to know is what special reasons exist at the present serious time for this generous concession? A statement on the subject made by His Excellency The Governor contained a rather vague reference to the high cost of living here for senior officers, the principal item being house rent. I believe it will not be disputed that so far as rents are concerned they are no higher to-day than they were for years before the war, and if other items in the cost of living have increased, owing to the war, it is not Government servants alone who are bearing the burden. What the new "rent allowance" really amounts to, therefore, is that the Government give to such of their servants as come within a very arbitrary category (of which more anon) a monthly allowance which will more than cover any increase in prices due to the war, including even the special war tax.

That is how the matter strikes most people in the light of the statements made at the Legislative Council meeting last Thursday. But I fancy that a stronger case for consideration could have been made out by showing how salaries have been affected by the rise in exchange. While the cost of living has admittedly increased the abnormal rise in exchange has hit the Civil Servants rather badly—especially the junior officers who do not get more dollars than barely cover expenses at the best of times. That, it seems to me, could be the best justification for the vote, and nothing whatever was said on this aspect of the question.

As a class it cannot be said that our Civil Servants are overpaid. The surprising thing is that the Legislative Council should have voted this addition to their remuneration at the present time without explanations which would justify the vote in the eyes of the taxpayers. The Hon. Mr. SEWEN very rightly kicked against the scheme of distribution, which indeed appears indefensible. Under the scheme adopted it seems that there are quite a number of officers whom "the high cost of living" is deemed not to affect at all. These live in houses, hotels or boarding houses, and do not rank as occupiers of houses—their own or anybody else's. The scheme is that the family men—or the lonely bachelors—who undertake the burden of paying the rent of a house or flat for their own exclusive enjoyment, get a monthly rent allowance—which is to be retrospective as from the beginning of the year. The others get no cent. An officer may have a

quiverful of youngsters at home for their education and a wife to look after them, but unless he burdens himself with a house or a flat in the Colony he gets no "rent allowance" under this scheme. It is manifestly a most inequitable arrangement, and it does not become any the less so from the announcement that it is "only temporary." It is bound to create in the Service as much dissatisfaction as it is apparently intended to remove. It divides the principal officers into two camps—the Haves and the Have Nots—and it puzzles the ordinary man to see any rhyme or reason in the discrimination. I suppose in some cases it must mean giving to the junior officer among the "Haves" a rate of pay equivalent to that of his senior who may be among the "Have Nots."

All good things, however, come to those who wait. I gathered from the report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council that the Government contemplate providing "quarters" for their principal officers just as quarters have been provided for subordinate officers and that this "rent allowance" was but a temporary measure. A start was made last week when the Government purchased "Lysolt," a residence on the Peak formerly owned by a deported or interned German. The property fetched a fine price considering that there were only two bidders. Mr. Ho Kom Tong bought the property at \$37,000 and sold it to the Government the next day for \$40,000—which is not bad bizz. I have seen it stated that the \$3,000 profit is to be given to war charities; but that does not affect the question of the cost of the property to the taxpayer. At the present exchange, \$40,000 is a very good price for the property; but if the Government is to continue buying property at this figure it will cost a pretty big sum to provide quarters for all the principal officers of the service. Then the question will arise: Are you going to compel the officer to whom it is assigned to live in it alone? If an officer who is a bachelor or a grass widower now rents a house and has a friend or two to live with him, he becomes dissatisfied, I understand, to receive the rent allowance. Will he be required to live alone as a hermit in "Lysolt," or in any of the other residences the Government may subsequently acquire?

"Lysolt" makes the third residence on the Peak owned by the Colonial Government (apart from the summer quarters known as Government Villas and Government Pavilions), the two others being Mountain Lodge and the residence of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. A lady reader suggests that as the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, which was built by public subscription, no longer serves one of the chief purposes for which it was intended when it was handed over to the Government it should be easily possible for an arrangement to be made with another Peak Hospital to take the few cases which are now admitted to the Victoria Hospital, so that that building might be converted into a hospital—I mean quarters—for civil servants. I imagine that there are legal obstacles to this course, just as I imagine also that some legal redress is possible against the Government for closing the hospital against maternity cases.

I see from the Annual Report by Dr. Johnson that the total admissions into this big hospital—it has 41 beds, I believe—last year numbered 201 persons, as compared with 155 in the preceding year. Also that "five of the Nursing Sisters, one Staff Nurse, and one Probationer Nurse were employed in this post during the year." What it costs the Government to keep this hospital going under these conditions is not shown in the Report. It would be interesting and instructive to know.

There was a Reuter's telegram about the Straits Settlements and the war a few days ago which calls for a word of comment. It said that the Lords of the Treasury in recording their high appreciation of the spontaneous generosity of the Straits

Settlements, in increasing its war contribution to £500,000 yearly, recalled "that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements had also resolved not to recover from the Imperial Government the amounts by which the military contribution of the Colony for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 respectively, exceeded the cost of the Garrison during those periods." Did anyone in Hongkong suspect that the Crown Colonies had any rights in this matter? Hasn't Hongkong's military contribution during the war exceeded the cost of the Garrison? Some half-a-dozen years ago an effort was made by the Unofficial Members of the Council to get the Military Contribution of the Colony fixed at £100,000 a year. The effort failed and the contribution remained as before, namely 20 per cent. of the annual revenue. The Garrison at that time was at full strength. Now, although the strength of the Garrison has been much reduced, we find that the Military Contribution for this year is \$2,701,750. At the present high exchange this is well over £300,000. We have no "grouse" about this at the present time, but if the Straits Settlements deserve a bouquet from the Lords of the Treasury so does Hongkong.

Most of us in Hongkong are living the life that the pioneers lived here in pre-telegraph days so far as concerns our knowledge of the coming and going of mails. This suppression of information is one of those "war measures" which no fellow can understand. Why this information can be given to the public in other Colonies and not in Hongkong I do not know. To show, for example, what is done at Colombo I clip the following from one of the papers at that port:

THE MAILS.

Mails for Europe will be closed on Sunday, July 1st, at 7.30 a.m.

Mails for the Straits and China will be closed about Saturday, June 30th, and Sunday, July 1st.

Next mails from Europe are expected about Monday, July 2nd.

Supplementary mails from Europe are expected on Sunday, July 1st.

Mails from the Straits and China are expected on Saturday, June 30th, and on July 1st.

Mails despatched from Colombo on May 26th arrived in London on June 25th.

Life would be much more interesting to many people who are thirsting for "news from a far country" if the Hongkong Post Office were permitted to do as is done in Colombo.

THE POLICE RESERVE CONCERT.

The Concert arranged by the Hong Kong Police Reserve, given last night at the H.K.P.R. Club, proved to be a very enjoyable and successful venture.

Practically all the seats were occupied, and in view this success, we are told, further Concerts will follow. The programme was opened by a selection, rendered in artistic manner by the Police Reserve Orchestra; the other contributors were:—Mr. A. C. Leith songs; Miss Esther Xavier piano-forte solos; Mr. C. H. P. Hay, songs; Miss Camille Castro, songs; Professor Gonzales, a violin solo, and an instrumental trio composed of Miss Osmund, Professor Gonzales and Mr. Rosario.

All the artists carried out their individual parts of the programme in very creditable style; each item being heartily applauded by the audience. No doubt further appreciation of the performers' efforts will be forthcoming in the shape of crowded audiences at the concerts which are to follow.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

SUMMER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The handicaps for the Hongkong Cricket Club's Summer Tennis Tournament are as follows:—

Asst.-Pay, N. Wright, R.N., and Asst.-Pay, Robinson, R.N.	50
A. A. Claxton and F. E. Joseland	10
F. W. Cary and J. H. de Roma	10
S. E. Green and P. H. Cobb	10
P. P. J. Worshouse and C. Thorne	14
H. Murray Bain and U. C. Galuzzi	40
H. E. Muriel and A. Morse	8
F. Bevington and H. J. Verney	10
Basil Raworth and J. H. Congdon	15
C. O. Stark and W. P. C. Trafford	17
H. Handby Page and B. M. Allen	10
Person	10
E. Abraham and J. Staller	10
H. E. Murray and M. M. Mass	10
M. Rouet, de Jounel and M. Wolfers	40
G. B. Layton and A. O. Leick	30

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

CHINA AND THE CENTRAL POWERS.

THE PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

SHANGHAI, August 8.

The Proclamation declaring war on Germany says that China, for the principles of righteousness and humanity, severed diplomatic relations with Germany on March 14, but recently, the Germans in China have secretly supported a monarchical movement and instigated the Kuomintang in the South, to make trouble; China therefore in self-protection, is compelled to declare war on Germany.

It is reported that this proclamation will be issued during this week. The Government's diplomatic programme has been decided upon as follows:—

First to declare war on Germany; then join the Allies, and after that to sever relations with Austria.

The Ministry of Navy has asked for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for expenses which will be incurred after the declaration of war.

It is reported that the Provisional Senate will be convened on September 1.

SHANGHAI, August 8.

The Cabinet discussed, on August 6, the measures to be taken after the declaration of war. It was decided to form a War Committee which will be organised by the Ministers and Vice-Ministers and will be composed of the various Ministers, with Liang Tsing Cheong as chairman. It was proposed to submit the declaration of war to the forthcoming National Assembly, but the Premier strongly opposed this course of action, insisting upon the necessity of immediate action.

Sir John Jordan is coming to China, again to assist in the matter of the disposal of the Germans in China, and he will be the doyen of the Diplomatic Body.

PEKING, August 8.

Arrangements are being made to control all German interests before the declaration of war.

A PACIFICATION COMMISSIONER FOR THE TWO KWANG.

SHANGHAI, August 8.

The Government proposes to appoint Li Chin as Commissioner to pacify the Liang Kwang.

PEKING, August 8.

Lou Kun Hung has sent emissaries to Canton with money, in order to persuade the Navy to cancel its declaration of independence.

THE MONARCHIST OUTLAWS.

THE QUESTION OF A PARDON.

SHANGHAI, August 8.

Tuan Chi Kwei and Cho Kwai have already obtained sanction from the Cabinet to pardon Liang Shi Yu, Chow Chi Chai and Chu Kai Kim, but when the mandate for that purpose was sent to General Feng Kuo Chang for signature, he refused to sign it, much to the disappointment of those concerned.

It is expected that a mandate will shortly be issued, pardoning all the Yuan Shih Kai monarchists.

THE HEALTH OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT.

SHANGHAI, August 8.

General Feng Kuo Chang, who was reported to be suffering from dysentery, has been getting worse, since his visit to the Premier, at the latter's residence.

LOAN TO THE COMMUNICATIONS BANK.

PEKING, August 8.

The Communications Bank Loan of \$20,000,000 has been closed, but Liang Kai Chiu (Minister of Finance) has not yet signed the agreement owing to the fact that Cho Yu Jun refuses to agree to the former's proposal to let the China Bank have \$10,000,000.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO LET

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, August 8, 1917.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
40 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917.

TO LET

DEVONIA—No. 9, Peak Road. Six
Rooms, Bungalow, with garden
and tennis court.
HOUSES in Shamshu, Canton. Nos
21 and 63.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES in Shamshu, Canton.
A HOUSE TO LET. Knutsford
Terrace (Kowloon).
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings
HONGKONG.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address
"VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

ENABLES traders throughout the World
to communicate direct with English
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
the suburbs, the Directory contains lists of
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail,
and indicating the approximate sailings;
PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
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as the principal commercial towns and
Industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
A copy of the current edition will be
sent free of charge on receipt of
Postage for 2d.

Agents seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for £1, or larger adver-
tisements from £3.
The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Weather
29.70	79.84	75	SE	2	B, C
29.70	79.84	75	SE	2	B, C

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Weather
29.70	79.84	75	SE	2	B, C
29.70	79.84	75	SE	2	B, C

MOTORCYCLE
AND
MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres
(all sizes) Rubber Solution,
Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns,
Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Vaux Road, Central
HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,537,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,577,590
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,331,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Branches £3,537,047
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 473,940
£5,339,223

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 9, 1917.
On London—
Bank Wire 3/8 1/2
On demand 3/8 1/2
30 days sight 3/8 1/2
4 months sight 3/8 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight 3/8 1/2

On Paris—
On demand 3/8 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
On New York—
On demand 3/8 1/2
Credits, 60 days sight 3/8 1/2

On Bombay—
Wire 3/8 1/2
On demand 3/8 1/2
On Calcutta—
Wire 3/8 1/2
On demand 3/8 1/2

On Singapore—
On demand 3/8 1/2
On Manila—
On demand 3/8 1/2
On Shanghai—
On demand 3/8 1/2
30 days sight (private paper) 3/8 1/2

On Yokohama—
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) 43.50
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 77.40 n.
Silver (per oz.) 41 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong 20 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash 1 1/2 p.
Chinese Copper Cents 1 1/2 p.
Chinese Sub. Coin 2 1/2 p.
Hongkong Sub. Coin 2 1/2 p.

THE CHINA MAIL.
NOTICE.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui
during the years 1874-89.
The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the
tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard and
at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the height given in the table.

High Water	Low Water
Aug. 10th to 18th, 1917.	
Aug. 10	Aug. 11
Aug. 12	Aug. 13
Aug. 14	Aug. 15
Aug. 16	Aug. 17
Aug. 18	Aug. 19

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Weather
29.70	79.84	75	SE	2	B, C
29.70	79.84	75	SE	2	B, C

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portu-
guese East Africa, Persia and Morocco
cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria,
Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.
For Week-Days SUNDAYS &
HOLIDAYS

Tai O 8.00 P.M.
Tai Po 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow 2.00 P.M.
Shatankok, Sha-
tin and
Sheungshui 4.00 P.M.
Aberdeen, Aitau,
Ping Shan,
Sai Kung,
Santian, Stanley 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui, 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
and Wuchow 8.30 P.M.
Letters 8 P.M.
Macao 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
1.30 P.M.

Kowloon 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays
Nantau and
Samui 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shamshu 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN.
BRANCH P.O.
For Week-Days SUNDAYS &
HOLIDAYS

Maipo 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.
1.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.
9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping
Tung 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9. P.M.
Shek Ki 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kowloon 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kaukoy 8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communi-
cation addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "The China Mail"
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pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
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Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent to the Manager, as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit
20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is £12 per annum; postage
£1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertis-
ments on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertis-
ments on pages 1, 4, 5 and 9 should be
sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered by a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

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Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
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KEEP IT HANVY

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in
attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
should always be on hand. For sale by
all Chemists and Druggists.

TERRIBLE ITCHING
ECZEMA ON HANDS

And Arms to Elbow. Last Sleep
Also Weeks of Work. Soothed
and Healed by Cuticura.

"I suffered from eczema on my hands
and arms up to the elbow. It first started
between my fingers and when
it was so far gone I was finally
unable to do any work. These places
used to burn and itched and I
used to dry and scale off. I
last night sleep with it and
I also lost weeks of work."
"I tried all remedies, but
a bottle of Cuticura Soap and Oint-
ment. I quickly got relief so I bought more
and they have healed me completely."
(Signed) Peter Lucas Lamb, 41, Franklin
St., South Shields, Eng., July 29, 1913.

Sample Each Free by Post
With 2-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse
and Ointment to heal). Address post-card,
for sample, to Newbury & Sons, 27, Chancery
Lane, London. Sold every where.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIR.
I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour 10 cents
Half hour 20
One hour 30
Two hours 50
Three hours 70
Six hours 100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour 0.50 cents
Three hours \$1.00
Six hours 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour 0.30 0.40
One hour 0.50 0.60
Two hours 0.80 0.90
Three hours 1.00 1.10
Six hours 1.50 1.60
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 2.00 2.50

RICKSHAS.
I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged
in Victoria.

Ten minutes 5 cents
Quarter hour 10
Half hour 15
One hour 20
Every subsequent hour 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour 5 cents
Half hour 10
Hour 15
Every subsequent hour 10

III.—Taipo Road.
Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hirer causes
the journey to take longer
than—

To 4th mile—
single 75 cents—1 hour.
return 1.00—2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single 1.20—2 hours.
return 1.50—4 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single 1.75—2 hours.
return 2.00—4 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single 2.20—3 hours.
return 2.50—7 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.
I.
Not exceeding
per passenger.

From Slaughter House to
Sailors' Home 04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to
Government Civil Hos-
pital 04
From Government Civil
Hospital to Clock Tower to Race
Course 10
From Clock Tower to Bay
View House 12
From Bay View House to
Quarry Bay 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.
Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour 10
Half hour 20
One hour 30
Two hours 50
Three hours 70
Four hours 80
Five hours 90
Six hours 100
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.
Not exceeding
per passenger.

One hour 20
Two hours 40
Three hours 60
Four hours 80
Five hours 100
Six hours 120
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

IV.—In Kowloon.
Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour 10
Half hour 20
One hour 30
Two hours 50
Three hours 70
Four hours 80
Five hours 90
Six hours 100
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.37—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has de-
creased slightly at Vladivostok, and
increased slightly to moderately at other
reporting stations; it is highest in the
Pacific to the south of Japan and is
moderately in excess of the normal at
the majority of continental stations. A
depression is situated to the west of
Haiphong, and an irregular area of rela-
tively low pressure extends from the
south of Annam, across the Visayas into
the Pacific.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.38 inch. Total
since January 1st, 63.18 inches, against
an average of 56.06 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on the 10th August—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, E.E.
and S.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as
No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as
No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan: The same as
No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.
The following table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of Aug.,
1917:

Date	Ends	Begin
Aug. 9th	5.47 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
" 10th	5.47	7.10
" 11th	5.47	7.10
" 12th	5.48	7.09
" 13th	5.48	7.07
" 14th	5.48	7.06
" 15th	5.49	7.05
" 16th	5.49	7.05
" 17th	5.50	7.04
" 18th	5.51	7.03
" 19th	5.51	7.03
" 20th	5.51	7.03
" 21st	5.51	7.01
" 22nd	5.51	7.00
" 23rd	5.51	6.59
" 24th	5.52	6.58
" 25th	5.52	6.58
" 26th	5.53	6.57
" 27th	5.54	6.56
" 28th	5.54	6.55
" 29th	5.54	6.54
" 30th	5.54	6.54

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

AUGUST 9, 1917.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
W. T. C.	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Memuro	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Hokkaido	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Tokyo	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Kobe	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Kanagawa	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Osaka	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Naha	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Ishijima	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Yokohama	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Teikoku	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Teikoku	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Tainan	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Kobe	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Pescadore	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Canton	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Cap Rock	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Wuchow	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Pakhoi	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Hoihow	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Phu Lien	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Touraine	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
C. St. James	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Dagupan	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Manila	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Tacloban	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Hilo	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Surigao	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Quam	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B
Labaun	6 a.m.	29.71	71	82	SE	12	B

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 9, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in
inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in
degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of satu-
ration, the humidity of air saturated with
moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to
Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, c
detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog,
gloom, hail, lightning, snow, rain,
peevish showers, equal, rain, snow
thunder, visibility, dew, etc.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hun-
dredths.

extra is to be allowed for the return
journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.
Not exceeding
per passenger.